Democrats Jubilant, Leaders Back Roosevelt's Reelection

(Continued From Page 1)

Let me take just a minute to carry you back to the national scene as it existed on March 4, 1933, when President Roosevelt was inaugurated.

Thousands of banks had closed their doors all over the United States. Bank holidays had been declared in a score of States. The total collapse of the entire banking system of our country was a matter of hours, and in these banks there were deposited the accumulated savings of our people.

Again, approximately 750,000 farms had been sold in the preceding three years, either for delinquent taxes or under mortgage foreclosure. In the towns and cities, hundreds of thousands of homes had likewise been sold under the auctioneer's hammer.

Says Future Was Dark

Since the depression began in 1929 the army of unemployed had been steadily growing by millions. For each of several years under President Hoover we had been expending every year more money than our income. Factories all over the country were either closed or operating on part time. Trade, business, commerce, finance, employment, both national and international, had reached a low ebb.

Our people were dispirited. They had seen conditions grow steadily from bad to worse, and many were losing faith not only in their Government, but quite often in themselves. The future was dark indeed.

This description briefly portrays the inheritance of twelve years of Republican rule resulting from the policies adopted by the three preceding Republican Administrations, of the state of the nation when the present Democratic Administration came into power.

Let it be remembered that the depression reached its lowest ebb on the very day President Roosevelt was inaugurated.

I think it will be generally conceded by the men and women of all parties that in those first months of the Roosevelt Administration there was little to criticize. The first business was to open the banks of the country so that the people in distress would again have access to the billions of dollars they had deposited in the closed banks. Nearly all of the banks were opened, by groups and sections, and, what is more important, they were kept open, and have not closed since. The Administration moved to meet this breakdown of the banking system comprehensively, courageously and vigorously.

Distinct Accomplishment

That was a distinct accomplishment of the very first rank and magnitude, and should not be forgotten by the millions affected.

Next, measures were speedily adopted to assist individuals, hard pressed by the force of circumstances, to hold their farms in the country and their homes in the city.

The railroads, insurance companies and other large financial and commercial institutions were likewise helped with billions by the Federal Government, and thousands of investors were saved from ruin while the work these concerns afforded to all classes of people was saved for the employed.

Many states and cities were on the verge of bankruptcy or without credit. The relief agencies in these local political units were breaking down, leaving thousands of people who had deposited in banks that could not be opened without food, clothing or shelter for themselves and families. The Federal Government again stepped in to meet these ravages of the depression.

In general, all of these early steps taken in the first few months of the Roosevelt Administration brought from the people of all parties in the United States, and indeed from the people of many foreign lands, praise, admiration, affection and respect for our President which few men in public life have ever received in greater abundance.

Leadership Saved Nation

It is not too much to say that in the early part of the Roosevelt Administration, the courageous leadership, vision, comprehension and executive ability of the President and his party in Congress saved this nation and its people from a great catastrophe, the far-reaching consequences of which need not be conjectured.

So however we may differ in opinion over later policies of the Administration, about some of which I think there is considerable ground for difference of opinion, we should not for an instant let these later policies dim the magnitude of the achievement of Mr. Roosevelt and his party, at a time when hope was flying rapidly from the hearts of million of our people.

So we now come to the second period of the Roosevelt Administration, during which some measures were adopted which have caused marked difference of opinion among our people. Regulation of the sale of securities, known as the stock exchange control bill, various kinds of social legislation and the reciprocal trade policies have met with almost universal approval. On the other hand, some of these major policies, among them the NRA and the AAA, have not been sustained by the courts. I did not support these two measures, first, because I did not believe that the courts would hold them within the scope of the Constitution. And, second, while I was sympathetic to the ultimate objectives to which these measures pointed, I felt that the method of achieving these objectives would in the end prove unwise.

Refuses To Be Rubber Stamp

I now stand on these measures, as they were written, exactly where I stood then, for I believe it to be my duty as a United States Senator to vote in line with the traditions of my party and my own convictions and not to be a rubber stamp for anyone. I further conceive it to be my duty as a United States Senator, if I may be personal, to offer constructive criticism, for I realize that from such constructive criticism largely must democratic government progress, and that such constructive criticism aids wise legislation and makes lasting progress.

So long as I am a member of the national legislative body, it shall be my purpose to oppose measures which I do not think will redound to the ultimate benefit of the entire people, whether they be labeled Democratic or Republican measures, liberal or conservative measures. On this principle of independent legislative action rests the difference between democracy and dictatorship.

Those who advocate that the Congress should without question enact into law every proposal emanating from the Executive department of the Government, say in effect that they favor a dictatorship rather than a democracy. Personally, I take this opportunity to affirm my own adherence to the principles of the democratic form of government.

Comments On AAA

I would not be candid, were I to let pass the subject of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration without some comment. The professed purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was to bring into parity, that is to a common level, the prices of farm products and farm earnings with the scale of prices and of salaries and wages paid to workers in industry.

So long as the prices of the products of American industry and commerce are held by the acts of Congress above the level of world prices by the high tariff wall erected by the Republican administrations, as a matter of justice, have the products of agriculture an equal right to be held above the level of world prices by any sound and constitutional means.

Therefore, while a good many of us might rightly criticize or disagree with the method by which the President sought to correct this injustice, and I am one who did, sheer logic and fairness compels me to assert that his objective was a fair one even if the method of approach was not upheld by the courts. Agriculture and industry must share equally in the profits and progress of this country.

Lays Depression To G. O. P.

Since the World War we have had three Republican administrations, those of Mr. Harding, Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hoover.

The most significant thing about these administrations were the economic policies of the Republicans, which laid the foundation for and eventually brought on the greatest depression in the history of the United States.

Before the World War, we were a borrowing nation, paying off our debts to the citizens of foreign nations.

After the war, this situation changed. We were no longer a borrowing nation. During the war foreigners had largely liquidated or cashed in their investments in this country and had taken their money home.

In addition to that, during the war we had loaned to foreign governments approximately eleven and one-half billions of dollars, so that after the war we were no longer a borrowing nation but had become a lending nation, with the world owing our Government about eleven and one-half billions of dollars.

Became Lending Nation

After the war, when the administration of President Harding first came into power, we became a lending and an exporting nation rather than a borrowing and exporting nation, as we had been before. And under Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover a new governmental policy was established, for under these three Presidents the State Department commenced to approve huge loans made by American citizens to foreign governments.

During the period from 1921 to 1929 approximately fourteen and one-half billions of dollars in gold were loaned by the people of this country to foreign governments with the stamp of approval of the United States Department of State upon most of the loans.

During the same period of time America sold more goods abroad than ever before in its peace-time history.

We made these large sales of goods to foreigners because we were lending them the money with which to buy our goods; lending it to foreigners who already owed us more than they could pay under existing tariff barriers created by us.

Paid With Borrowed Money

These large sales of our products, amounting to about five billions of dollars each year, were paid for by foreigners with the money we were lending to them, thereby creating the illusion of prosperity. When these loans stopped this trade fell off seventy per cent almost overnight, throwing people out of work by the millions all over this country.

We had enjoyed only illusory or paper prosperity. We had in reality given our customers the money with which to pay for our goods. When we stopped giving our customers this money they could no longer pay for them under existing tariff barriers and then and there unemployment started and the depression set in.

Today the world owes to the Government of the United States or to its people eleven billion five hundred million dollars in war debts plus approximately fourteen billion five hundred million dollars of loans to foreign governments made under Republican administrations since the war, a total of twenty-six billion dollars, almost the full amount of our national debt.

Indeed, the fourteen billion five hundred million dollars in gold loaned to foreigners under three Republican administrations is almost half of our entire national debt, and it is generally conceded that under existing tariff barriers the repayment of this money is extremely doubtful—for, as there is only about six billion dollars in gold in all the world outside of this country, obviously the only other way these loans can be repaid is either in goods or services or in both.

Stand To Lose Billions

Therefore, from a business standpoint, the net result of those twelve years of Republican rule was, that the people of this country stand to lose a large part of fourteen and one-half billions of dollars in foreign investments, while the damage done as a result of this policy has resulted in economic chaos to business generally and has made millions of unemployed among the workers of the country.

I have said repeatedly on the floor of the Senate since I took my seat there in 1927 that neither our own country, nor the world, could recover under the tariff and loan policies put into effect by the three Republican administrations.

To summarize: The so-called "prosperity" under the Republican administrations was a false prosperity induced by the purchase of our goods by foreigners with fourteen and one-half billions of dollars of money that was loaned to foreign governments under the aegis of three Republican administrations; thereby creating an artificial stimulation of production of commodities that was not sound and could not be continued and which inevitably resulted in a crash.

This brought on the problems with which the Roosevelt Administration was confronted. Justice compels me to say that it was the curtailment of production thus forced upon the nation in October, 1929, by Republican policies which caused Mr. Roosevelt four years later to adopt some of the policies for which he has been criticized. The real philosophy of scarcity was an inheritance of Republican policies, placed upon the President's doorstep by preceding administrations. They undoubtedly caused him to embark upon measures for the reorganization of business and agriculture which otherwise could have been wholly avoided.

Legacy Of Republican Party

So much in brief has been the legacy of the Republican party to the people of the United States; and let me repeat that the depression came on after that COLUMN FIVE .... party had been in power nine years, and three and one-half years before the inauguration of Roosevelt.

We come now to consideration of the situation with which Maryland Democrats are faced in the coming national election.

Admittedly, some of the policies of the Roosevelt Administration are not popular in Maryland with a consider able element of the Democratic party. What can be done about it?

There are only three courses open.

We can support the Democratic ticket; we can support the Republican ticket; or we can "take a walk."

To "take a walk" as I understand it, is to stay out of the campaign and go fishing on election day. So "taking a walk" will not solve the dilemma or discharge our duty as citizens.

Will Not "Take A Walk"

I do not propose to "take a walk."

Such a course would serve no useful purpose and would be evasive of the responsibility of citizenship.

Democratic government will live only so long as citizens take part in its national elections. It will die when the people are apathetic or evasive of the responsibilities of citizenship.

This is a country of the two-party system of government. As stated, ever since the Civil War, either the Democratic or the Republican party has been elected to administer the Federal Government. No third party movement has ever succeeded and no person with any knowledge of politics believes at the present time that any third party movement will succeed this year. In fact, at the present time, there seems to be little likelihood of any real third party movement even getting started.

It accordingly follows that the next national government will be either Democratic or Republican and it further follows that the coming Presidential campaign will be fought out between the Democratic party and its candidates and the Republican party and its candidates.

Cannot Sit On Sidelines

Democrats cannot sit on the sidelines or fail to participate in this coming election, which is of such vital national importance.

We cannot, should not and must not support the Republican party on its record. Throughout the twelve years that intervened between the World War and the inauguration of President Roosevelt, the Republicans controlled and guided the Federal Government and, as I have pointed out, their period of power provided the build-up for the depression.

For it has been conclusively demonstrated that no Democratic Administration was responsible for the conditions which brought on the depression.

Moreover, there is nothing in the recent Republican record, and little in the current Republican utterances that can give the American people hope for better times, or for better government, through the election of a Republican President.

To Stand On Whole Record

Remember, that the Democratic party goes before the voters of the country in the approaching election not on a part of the record, but on the entire record of the past three years, and it is universally conceded that in the aggregate the record of the party and the record of President Roosevelt are one and inseparable.

It is equally plain that President Roosevelt will be the nominee of the Democratic convention at Philadelphia; for trained political observers and most of the responsible Democratic leaders agree that he will be the nominee of the Democratic party for President.

Minstrel Show At North East Soon

Under the auspices of the North East Fire Company and the North East High School a minstrel show will be presented in the High School auditorium on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 18 and 19. The curtain will be raised at 8:15 both evenings of the show.

The presentation, which is under the direction of a group composed of Ralph H. Beachley, George J. Balog, Edwin H. Barnes and Alfred Tamargo, comprises some of the best home talent in the county and is expected to be one of the greatest minstrels ever presented in North East.

The end men are Alfred Tamargo, Thomas Miller, Andrew Meekins, Jr., Dawson Meekins, John Lilley, Charles Brown, and Lewis Crouch. Ollie Craig, who acted as interlocutor at last year's show, will again act in that capacity.

There will be a chorus of twenty high school girls who render several songs and dances and in addition there will be much solo work by various members of the cast.

Jest A Whittlin' An A-Thinkin'

By PETE GETTYS

(A State Farmer Section Feature)

Let the subject of bees come up and some fellows will purty near always speak up and say: "My old Grandfather, Zeke Daniels,"—or maybe 'twas his uncle—"could jest go 'gound bees and hive 'em and handle 'em and do anything he wanted and never get a single sting—but a be'll fly a mile to sting me."

But there ain't a bit of truth in that. Some fellows, of course, are handier with bees than others—even if he is perfect with them and obeys all their rules, there will always be one or one or two bad humored, fussy ones in the hive dead set on stinging some one even if they have to go out of their way to do it.

And any feller who has lived in the country, or even in the mountains, knows of somebody in the neighborhood who you can jest turn loose anywhere or start him out anywhere and he can go right straight to where he wants to —jest can't lose him—seems to have some sort of "sense of direction." But like the bees not stinging Old Grandpap, there ain't a word of truth in it.

Tests were tried on Canadian woodsmen who had great reputations for getting about in the big forests and never getting lost. A spot half a mile away was pointed out—the woodsman was blindfolded and started toward it. In less than 200 feet he was traveling in circles. When he arrived at what he figures was his objective, he was about as far away from it as when he started.

Science has proved conclusively people have no "sense of direction" and travel in circles when lost or blindfolded. The boys used to have a saying that he has "wheels in his head."

Maybe there's more truth than slang in that old expression, for it's certain most folks think in circles—for few can take up a thought and follow it through to the end; a few minutes of steady thinkin' and his mind is going round and round.

But what about animals and birds? Who doesn't know of a cow or a mule or an old hound who hasn't come home from miles and miles away. And homing pigeons travel hundreds of miles over unknown courses—and migrating birds. What is it—an instinct—or sense of direction—or what? If these things were blindfolded could they find their way?

What's a young fellow going to decide on to make a living for himself and future family? Ask a dentist if his is a good calling for a young feller—er doctor, er a banker, er a lawyer. Without fail will come a negative answer. "Law, Son, no. The woods are full of dentists, doctors and lawyers—half of 'em starving to death." And so many "No's" will come from the various professions the young feller will decide there jest ain't no need or place on earth for him.

Minstrel Benefit For Calvert School

On Wednesday evening, March 18, the Darlington minstrels will show at the Zion M. E. Church House for the benefit of the Calvert high school. The Darlington troupe is probably the oldest organization in this section of the country to give these annual performances, and it also has a reputation of always giving a high class entertainment in every particular.

With the destruction of the high school building at Calvert several months ago, the school has been put to a great disadvantage and the proceeds of the benefit will go for school purposes. The teachers and pupils cordially solicit the patronage of the public, and those who attend will not only be aiding a worthy cause but they are also assured an evening of high class entertainment. The show will start promptly at 8 o'clock.

Sunday Services On Elk Neck M. E. Charge

Sunday services on the Elk Neck M. E. Charge will be as follows: At Harts, Sunday School at 10 a. m., followed by preaching at 11 and in the evening at 7:30.

At Wesley the Sunday School will meet in the afternoon at 2 and preaching at 3. The public is cordially invited to all services.

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New Program Now Being Offered To Aid Farm Families

County Agent J. Z. Miller Announces Terms Of Rehabilitation Administration

Applications For Loans May Be Made At The County Agent's Office Here

County Agent J. Z. Miller announced today that farm families who are eligible for rural rehabilitation assistance under the Resettlement Administration and who desire to make application for this aid, can do so at his office.

Rural rehabilitation according to Mr. Miller, offers not only loans to farmers for the purchase of livestock, machinery, seed, fertilizer, etc., but assists in voluntary debt adjustment, when possible and when the indebtedness is more than the farm can carry. Assistance in the advice on farm and home management is also offered, in order that the borrower will have the best possible chance for repaying the loan.

Extension Service Cooperates

Mr. Miller states that the Extension Service is cooperating with the Resettlement Administration in the rural rehabilitation program by acquainting farm people with what it has to offer, by assisting in working out farm plans, and in filling out the necessary papers for applications. County and Home Demonstration Agents, he says, will work with the farm families who are accepted under the rural rehabilitation program, advising them as to ways in which they may secure the greatest income from their farms and economic management of their homes.

Eligibility Requirements

In order to be eligible for rehabilitation assistance, according to Mr. Miller, it is necessary to be engaged in farming as an owner, tenant, or laborer, or to have obtained, when last employed, the major portion of livelihood from farming. Applicatnts cannot be accepted if they are in position to secure sufficient credit from local banking institutions, Production Credit Associations, or the Federal Land Bank. It is emphasized also that before a loan can be extended, a farm plan must be worked out to show that the farm can be operated successfully under normal weather conditions and with reasonable prices for farm products.

Former Cecil Man And Wife Die In Crash

G. Dare Hopkins, of Wilmington, Del., connected with the legal department of the duPont Company, and his wife were both killed instantly Monday night near Lancaster, Pa., when their car crashed into a telephone pole. The chauffeur, H. C. Stephens, and Arthur D. Kelsey, an assistant to Mr. Hopkins, were uninjured. Both Mr. Hopkins and his wife died instantly of crushed skulls.

Mr. Hopkins was born in Cecil county but for many years had made his residence in Delaware. He was a son of the late George D. Hopkins, a former Treasurer of this county.

Woman's Club Meeting Next Tuesday

The Woman's Club of Elkton will hold their regular meeting next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the M. E. Church House. Miss S. Corrinne Jamar will be in charge of the program, which will be on art.

Notice To Trespassers

Having reason to believe that certain parties are in the habit of trespassing upon the property of this company, and removing firewood and other timber, we hereby warn all persons to refrain from trespassing in any manner, and from removing wood of any kind, from the Company's property or shores. A reward of twenty-five ($25) dollars will be paid in each and every instance for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of parties trespassing on any of the property of this Company within Cecil county.

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IN RE:—

The Mortgaged Real Estate of Edwin G. Cooling and Julia L. Cooling, His Wife

In the Circuit Court for Cecil County. In Equity, No. 4928

ORDERED, This 27th day of February 1936 that the report of Henry L. Constable, Auditor, mentioned in these proceedings, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 20th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Cecil County once in each of two successive weeks before the 6th day of March next.

WALTER E. BUCK, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:

WALTER E. BUCK, Clerk.

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ASCO Sauer Kraut
ASCO Diced Carrots
Early June Peas
Campbell's Tomato Soup
2 CANS of Your Choice 15c

Choice Red Ripe TOMATOES big can 10c : 4 No. 2 cans 25c

ASCO Fancy Sweet Peas 2 Reg. 17c No. 2 cans 29c

Luscious Bartlett Pears 2 Reg. 19c largest cans 29c

Wet-Pack SHRIMP 2 cans 23c

Glen-Cove Clam CHOWDER Reg. 12c can 10c

Manning's Cooked HOMINY 3 big 10c cans 25c

ASCO Fancy Maine Corn 2 cans 25c
ASCO Beans with Pork 3 28-oz cans 25c
ASCO Lima Beans 2 cans 29c

Mellow, Properly Aged CHEESE lb 21c

Kraft's Velveeta Cheese ½-lb pkg 18c
ASCO Buckwheat or Pancake 2 pkgs 15c
S O S Magic Scouring Pads 2 pkgs 23c

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Hom-de-Lite Mayonnaise pint jar 19c
Hom-de-Lite Salad Dressing pint jar 15c

Soft-Center Jelly Eggs 2 lbs 19c
ASCO Peanut Butter 16-oz jar 17c
Parlor Matches 6 boxes 25c
Suprema Toilet Soap 5 cakes 9c
Fresh Fig Bars or Ginger Snaps lb 10c

Silver Dust 2 pkgs 25c
Gold Dust large pkg 19c
Ivory Soap reg. 6c cake 5c
CHIPSO large pkg 19c
P. & G. White Naphtha Soap 5 cakes 19c
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SCOT-TISSUE 3 rolls 20c
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Fancy Yellow Onions 4 lbs 10c
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Meaty Country Scrapple lb 12c
Lean, Boiled HAM Store Sliced ¼ lb 12½c

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Fancy Rock Fish lb 17c
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